

WASHINGTON.

—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable—

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1845.

THE TEXAS DEBATE.

Some new arguments have been adduced by the friends of "Immediate Annexation" in the debate now nearly exhausted in one branch of Congress, which, from their novelty, and out of respect for the powers of invention they display, are entitled to some notice from us.

One gentleman has put into a lofty philosophic form that wild and loose idea, proper only to the allowable Rhodomontades of an Anniversary Oration, that this Government of ours is destined to cover the entire earth! But, as he is somewhat too well informed not to be aware of one great historic difficulty—the fact that Governments have always been oppressive, and therefore unstable, somewhat in proportion to the surface they cover and the variety of races they embrace—he has been obliged to build a second-story of theory upon the first baseless one, and to propound the notable idea that the tendency of all civilized institutions is to simplify and lighten themselves as they advance. "The world," cries he, "is governed too much!" In other words, he holds that barbarous nations have complex laws, and that civilized ones come constantly to have a more and more meager code, until finally they will probably, in the last stage of refinement, have none at all. To sustain this hypothesis, he adduces some singular proofs—the Magna-Charta and others.

Now, this is as if one should argue that the Commandments—the first law given through Moses in the desert to men yet without fixed seats or variety of occupations—were more complex, more multifarious, than the Deuteronomy imposed upon the same men, when they passed into a land where they were to exercise new arts, to acquire every sort of property, to trade, to sail, to build, to coin, and every thing else that an advancing society will progressively do. It is as if one should say that the Roman Ten Tables were more voluminous than the Justinian Code and Pandects; the laws of Clovis more numerous than the Capitularies of Charlemagne and Five Codes of Napoleon; Magna-Charta simpler than De Lolme on the English Constitution; or the Blue Laws more cumbersome than the present statutes at large of Connecticut.

What can be plainer than that, in each society, the law should embody a particular provision for each relation, for each fact, that belongs to the particular condition of that society? When all subsist by the chase, few and simple rules are necessary. So, when all are herdsmen or fishermen. But when lands come to be an object of cultivation and property, the new pursuit requires a new body of regulations. Superadd exchange of men's mutual productions, and the advancing community must have additional laws. Let the arts and pursuits of every kind spring up, and still other legal provisions must come. Before the invention of letters, laws against forgery were probably not needed; bankrupt laws not before men bought or sold; and it is only since FULTON's time that acts to regulate steam-navigation have got among our statutes.

So much for the auxiliary proposition, in a civil sense. Let us slightly examine it in a political one. Can Governments come to be of fewer and more limited powers, in proportion to their accretion of territories differently peopled, of opposite climates, pursuits, habits, languages, opinions? In a word, can the mixed, the heterogeneous, and the hostile bring about simplicity?

It is with the political as with the civil power. The simplest and rudest form of authority is kingly despotism; and popular liberty is the most refined and complex of social contrivances. How is the former to be limited? By progressive law, prescribing the extent to which personal discretion may go. And how is the latter to be secured? Only, in like manner, by well-defined legislative limitation, that provides whatever the Government ought to do, and sees that it shall be made to do it; that prohibits what it cannot be permitted to do, and takes care that the prohibition shall be made efficient by being in every case clear.

As, in a perfectly simple society, few laws are necessary, so, in a Government embracing in its control communities all alike, the political power may be made the most limited. Add new pursuits to the society, and you create the inevitable necessity for new laws; add heterogeneous communities to the Government, and you must in proportion enlarge its powers. It is true that you may give these guardedly, taking care that they shall not be inadequate, not excessive. But larger they must be; and, to limit them, you must set up no empty idea that your Government is going to be weaker because its powers are larger; you must, on the contrary, take care that it shall have means equal to the end. It is law, a well-defined political code, that makes and keeps a Government free. Leave it only restricted by such vague theories as are we discussing—let uncertainty, let abstractions be your only defence—let philosophic generalities be your only charter, and wide phrases that will apply to any thing, and therefore to nothing, be your only constitution, and you will soon see where your Government is, or what it is good for.

Not limited, as we have said, by express provision for particular cases, it will of course, when those cases occur and are recommended by an obvious public necessity, assume the power. Now, the very business of Freedom is the opposite of all this: a people is as little free whose Government cannot do what it ought to do, as one whose Government can do what it should not be permitted to do. Freedom, in a word, is a Government of laws, and not, as this theory of Mr. OWEN supposes, a gradual frittering away of them to nothing. We will take another occasion to touch upon some other equally strange notions which have been exhaled by the heats of this Texas controversy.

BURNING OF THE CINCINNATI COLLEGE.—At about 11 o'clock on Sunday last the left wing of this building was discovered to be on fire. The flames soon found vent in the cupola, in the centre of the building, which burnt with great rapidity, but were checked without the destruction of any part of the building except the roof. The valuable and extensive library of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association was in the lower story of the wing where the fire originated, but was removed without receiving material injury.

A WOMAN (says the Providence Journal) in the family of Randall Angell, Burrillville, was killed last week in the following singular manner. She was picking up chips when a large rat, attracted by a black cup, ran against her head and butted her so violently that she died in a few minutes.

A NOBLE REBEL.

Among the Revolutionary claims presented to our Government, many fine traits of patriotism have been brought authentically to light, many admirable services made historical, which else would have passed out of all memory. Of such is a memorial now before Congress, which we have considered of such public interest as to claim a place in our columns. We place below its historical part; which few, we think, will be able to read with indifference.

The memorialists—one of whom is Judge DUEK, of New York, for seven years one of the ornaments of the Bench of that State, and afterwards placed, for his fine attainments as a scholar, in the Presidency of Columbia College—are the grandchildren and legal representatives of Lord STIRLING, by the intermarriage of his daughter with the late Col. WM. DUEK, of New York, who himself, like his father-in-law, was active, and became conspicuous in the Revolution, as a member of the Committee of Public Safety in his State, and one of its delegates to the Continental Congress. It appears that the claim itself, strong as it is, has not been urged until the straitened circumstances of the claimants made it necessary.

Extract from the Memorial.

"The memorialists beg leave respectfully to call to the recollection of Congress that Lord Stirling was one of the earliest, most persevering, and indefatigable patriots of the Revolution. He literally embarked his life and fortune in the cause, and literally lost both. In the year 1775, he was appointed to the command of the first Continental regiment that was raised in New Jersey. He had the honor of receiving one of the first votes of thanks granted by Congress. In the winter of 1775-6, while the Asia man-of-war was lying in the bay of New York, Colonel Lord Stirling embarked with a detachment of his own regiment and some volunteers from Elizabethtown in three small craft, ran outside of Sandy Hook to sea, boarded, and, with musketry, carried a transport ship of three hundred tons, armed with six guns, and richly freighted with stores for the enemy, and bore her triumphantly into Perth Amboy.

"In 1776-7, he was with Gen. Washington in his memorable retreat through New Jersey, and the subsequent scenes of that perilous and eventful campaign. Early in 1777, the British army marched out in great force from Perth Amboy, and advanced as far as the *Short's Hills*, with the view, as was supposed, of breaking up the winter quarters of General Washington, at Morristown. Lord Stirling put himself at the head of the few regular regiments upon the lines, encountered the advance of the British army with great gallantry, and at length, when compelled by superior numbers, to retire, he took so advantageous a position as to check the advance of the enemy and frustrate his design.

"In the battles of Long Island, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, he sustained a conspicuous and efficient part. It was his singular good fortune in the course of the war at different periods to have commanded every brigade in the American army, except those of South Carolina and Georgia. "But your honorable body will require no further evidence of the merit and services of Lord Stirling than that he enjoyed from the commencement to the termination of his military career the undeviating friendship and confidence of the Commander-in-chief. Gen. Washington's communication to Congress announcing his death, the flattering resolutions passed on receiving the intelligence, the kind and touching letter of condolence addressed by that illustrious personage to the widow of the deceased, bear ample testimony to the character and services of Lord Stirling.

"His representatives now solicit a grant of land as equitably entitled, both to the bounty land promised by the resolutions of Congress of 1776, and as a compensation for the losses he sustained in the public service.

"These resolutions promise a certain compensation in lands to all officers who served 'during the war.' Lord Stirling died in January, 1783, and it has been held that his case is not within the letter of the resolutions, as the war is deemed not to have terminated until peace was formally proclaimed. But certainly the case comes within the spirit of the resolutions in question, for he entered the service at the commencement of the war, and continued in it until after the preliminary treaty of peace had been signed, and actual hostilities had ceased; and as the case is not embraced by the terms of the resolutions of 1776, according to the strict construction which they have received, and as the bounty land is now claimed on equitable grounds, Congress is not limited by the resolutions as to the extent of the grant, but may exercise its discretion in accordance with the peculiar circumstances of the case, and give such quantity of land as may be deemed an equitable compensation for the losses as well as for the services of Lord Stirling; as those losses were actually sustained in consequence of his uninterrupted course of military duty, from his frequent absences upon distant service, the unavoidable neglect of his private affairs, and the sacrifices which resulted from the proceedings of creditors resident within the British lines; who, in the course of judicial proceeding, swept the whole of his landed property from him, at not a tithe of its value."

There is a beauty in the thoughts, a chasteness in the language, a brevity, and an appositeness, in the following proclamation of Governor CRAWFORD, of Georgia, which induce us to place it on our record of passing events:

STATE OF GEORGIA—A PROCLAMATION.
By Geo. W. CRAWFORD, Governor of said State.
Nations and States, like man, are subject to the vicissitudes of joy and grief. The afflictions that humble, are always sad, the blessings that enliven, often neglected, monitors. As patience and humility must wait on the one, so should gratitude attend the other. Happy is that land whose people can so apply the "uses of adversity" and prosperity as to be ever mindful of the just relation between the creative and created power, and steadily imitate by their actions that standard of morality whose authority and hope is heaven. In accordance with these views and an approved custom, I, GEORGE WALKER CRAWFORD, Governor of the State of Georgia, have deemed it proper to issue this, my proclamation, and appoint THURSDAY, the 13th February next, as a day of THANKSGIVING and PRAYER, and request that all religious denominations in the State will, on that day, meet at their usual places of worship, and supplicate the Great Ruler of the Universe that His blessings may be continued upon our beloved land.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Executive Department, at the Capitol in Milledgeville, this first day of January, 1845. GEORGE W. CRAWFORD.

By the Governor: S. J. ANDERSON, S. E. D.

The Washington Correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, speaking of Mr. CLINGMAN's speech, says: "It appears that several members of the Empire Club are highly indignant at the glaring colors in which he showed up their characters. They are not contented with the attack which Mr. Yancey made upon him, nor with the result of the duel. He is now in the daily receipt of letters threatening him with all kinds of castigations. One of the last he received was written with blood. He received one a day or two since from a man who states that he is a member of that Club, and that he is now in Baltimore, waiting for Mr. Clingman, if he is a man of 'courage,' to meet him and give satisfaction for the 'gross and wantonly insult' conveyed in his speech. Not one of the facts has been denied which Mr. Clingman charged upon them. Proofs of the several charges are to be added in an appendix to the pamphlet form of this speech, which is now in great demand."

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE.—The large barn belonging to Mr. THOMAS CROWN, in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, situated near the Annapolis railroad, was on Wednesday night last, with its valuable contents, entirely consumed by fire. It contained about twenty-five or twenty-eight hundred bushels of wheat, also straw, oats, fodder, provender, farming utensils, and two valuable horses. He estimates his loss at \$2,500 to \$3,000, and no insurance. He believes it to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Annapolis Republican*.

FROM MEXICO.

THE PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

We have at length some authentic intelligence from Mexico, received by a late arrival at New Orleans. The dates are to the 2d instant from Vera Cruz, and the verbal accounts we suppose to be two or three days later, coming down to about the 5th. SANTA ANNA remained in the field, supported by a force whose numbers are variously estimated, but sufficiently large not only to hold his antagonists in check, but to induce them to adopt vigorous measures of defence against anticipated attacks from him. There had, as yet, been no conflict between the troops of the opposing parties. Gen. NICOLAS BRAVO is the commander-in-chief of the army of the existing Government.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICTURE OF JANUARY 14.

By the arrival yesterday of the ship *Herman*, from Vera Cruz, we have dates from that city up to the 2d instant. To give a full account of all the occurrences in the distracted Republic since our last would occupy our entire space; we must, therefore, as briefly as possible, detail the principal events which have occurred.

A friend at the city of Mexico has sent us a supplement of the *Diario del Gobierno*, dated on the 27th December, which contains a long correspondence between SANTA ANNA and the new President HERRERA, the substance of which will be found below. Santa Anna's last letter was written on the 25th, at Huachuco, a small village but a few leagues from Mexico. Verbal we learn that the Dictator was within five miles of the city on the 28th, that the roads leading to it in every direction had been cut up and barricaded, that the citizens were under arms, and that Gen. Bravo, with a force of 8,000 men, had gone out to meet Santa Anna.

But, in order more fully to give our readers an idea of the present situation and prospects of Santa Anna, we must take them back to the time when he first heard of the revolution in the city of Mexico, and the imprisonment of Canizales. Want of room prevents us giving other than a mere synopsis of a correspondence which occupies pages of the Mexican journals.

On the 18th of December, Santa Anna addressed to Gen. Herrera a letter from Celaya, in which he states that, while on his march to put down the rebellion of Paredes, he received, at Silao, the intelligence of the insurrection of the 6th of December, by which Canizales was hurled from power. He declared that this intelligence to be communicated to him officially, and to be invited to take charge of the Government as the Constitutional President. Upon learning afterwards that the command of the army had been entrusted to General Cortazar, he determined to address the Government to acknowledge if it would then commit to him the public authority, to be administered according to the Organic Bases. In order that he might accordingly regulate his line of procedure. At the same time he protests against the imprisonment of General Canizales, as contrary to the Bases, while acting as President of the Republic. He then declares himself at the head of an army full of spirit and enthusiasm, and determined to march upon the capital to re-establish order.

The Foreign Secretary, Cuevas, replies to this, under date of the 21st December. Without deigning to reply directly to Santa Anna's demands, he rebukes him for calling that an insurrection which is in fact a unanimous manifestation of the national will. He justifies the course of conduct pursued by the Government towards Canizales, and then enters upon an enumeration of the acts of tyranny of Santa Anna in violation of the Organic Bases. He then orders him to give up the command of the army to Gen. Cortazar, to suspend his march upon the capital, and to place himself at the disposition of the Government, to be tried for alleged offences by the two Chambers.

A warm appeal is made by the country, and the absolute powers at times entrusted to him, to prevent the effusion of blood and yield with dignity. At the same time the safety of his person is guaranteed. This letter is written with ability, but, we think, betrays a natural apprehension of the tyrant's power, and a priestly desire to avoid bloodshed.

The first letter of Santa Anna was accompanied by a private letter to Herrera, written with the utmost cordiality, but in which he expresses views not unlike those of his official communication. At the same time he demands that, upon his approach to the capital, Herrera would grant him an interview, that they may consult together upon the best means of re-establishing and confirming public order. Gen. Herrera accompanies his secretary's official reply with a private letter, in answer to this, as cordial as Santa Anna's, but he declines the interview.

This letter was preceded by a decree dated the 17th of December, by which it is declared that the Government no longer recognizes Santa Anna's authority as President of the Republic; all his acts, as such President, are pronounced null and void, and the army under him is required to submit at once to the constitutional authorities.

Santa Anna continued his movement upon the capital until he reached Huachuco, from which place, on the 25th of December, he addressed another long letter to General Herrera. It is written haughtily, and, in defending himself, he does not hesitate to attack the Government. He states that he was ordered to put himself at the head of the army, to suppress the outbreak of Jalisco. He hastened to do so; it not being his duty to inquire into the legality of the order, but to obey. He was the more ready to obey, in consideration of his elevated position and his influence with the army. He then asserts that he could and should readily have crushed the outbreak, but for the insurrection in the capital and the order given him to transfer the command of the army. He then discusses the acts of the Congress; declares their deposition of Canizales illegal; as he had neither resigned his command nor been allowed a trial; he refuses, therefore, to acknowledge Herrera as President.

He then defends the act of Canizales suspending the sessions of Congress, and contends that it was, at the least, no more a violation of the Bases than the act of Congress deposing Canizales. The former, he urges, was an act of necessity; the latter, a seditious movement to wrest power from himself; but, whatever was the character of the act, it was that of Canizales, not of Santa Anna. The latter not being responsible for it, he contends that the decree of the 17th of December, virtually deposing him from the Presidency of the Republic, and disavowing his acts, is in itself illegal, beyond the competency of Congress, and revolutionary.

He takes up in detail the several charges made against himself by Cuevas, and, one after the other, he pronounces them false and calumnious. He then solemnly declares, that, not having failed in his obedience to the laws, that being determined that no one shall overthrow them, and that being resolved to maintain the Organic Bases, he feels bound to protest against, and does protest against, the revolutionary deposition of Canizales, and the act of accusation against him. He protests against the audacious disavowal of his own authority, as beyond their constitutional power, as an act unknown to the law, and contrary to the essence of the Government. He declares that he has sought to exercise no authority not conferred on him by law; that he has not thought, nor does he think, of dissolving the Legislative body, but that he is determined, at every hazard, to maintain the Organic Bases. Finally, he protests against the act of accusation directed against himself, as beyond the pale of the authority of Congress, and the work of personal enmities seeking to bring about a revolution.

He then boldly declares that Herrera should give up to him the power to the exercise of which he had been called by the nation. He next asserts that he is on his march to the capital for the purpose of assuming the reins of Government, not for wreaking vengeance on his foes, and that the army is with him in sentiment. He characterizes the indignities which were treated the remains of the link he lost in "a day of glory" as brutal and cowardly; says something of his public services, and concludes with some severe reflections upon Cuevas.

This official letter is again accompanied by a private one, in which, in a more bland manner, Santa Anna urges upon Herrera to lay aside his own authority and acknowledge that which he himself claims. He intimates that, as he is at the head of troops, it is unnecessary to say, to an old soldier like Herrera, what the consequences must be if the latter refuses to comply. The reply of Herrera to this note, which is dated at Mexico on the 27th, two days after, is friendly, yet firm and dignified. He stands by the letter of his Secretary of Foreign

Relations, and exhorts Santa Anna to submission. General Bravo, too, who had been called to the command of the army, on the 27th December addressed Santa Anna, apprising him of his command, and urging him to suspend actual hostilities, and spare the effusion of blood. We cannot go more at length into this correspondence. Upon reading it, it is somewhat difficult to form an opinion as to the relative positions of the three Generals. Santa Anna may have assumed all the audacity which characterizes his portion of it, but his marching upon the capital looks as though he were in earnest. On the other hand, the milder and almost supplicating tone of Herrera, in some passages, may be dictated by real humanity and patriotism, not unmingled with a magnanimous regard for the fortunes of an old fellow soldier, whom he allows to have deserved well of the Republic. We think that Santa Anna's superior craft and dexterity, coupled with his great energy, are more dreaded by both Herrera and Bravo than the physical force under his command.

The city of Mexico has been declared a state of siege, and the inhabitants are obviously afflicted at the near prospect of bloodshed. On the 25th of December, Senor Cuevas, Secretary of Foreign Relations, addressed a letter to the Governors of Departments, congratulating them, among other things, that the vessels of war, just returned from the United States, had been placed at the disposition of the acting Government. He announces Santa Anna's march upon the capital, but says it has been put in a complete state of defence, and he expresses perfect confidence of triumph. Generals Valencia, Guzman, and Morales have declared for the Government, and the first named appointed second in command of the army. The citizens of Mexico were rapidly enrolling themselves, and all hands were at work digging trenches and barricading the streets to prevent the advance of the tyrant.

The downfall of Santa Anna was at one time deemed so certain in Mexico that the poets plumed their wings and commenced their lampoons and affected lamentations over the fortunes of the late President.

It is a strong indication of the dread entertained of him in Mexico, that the roads leading to the capital had been torn up to retard his march. At the same time, the Sisters of Charity, in anticipation of a desperate conflict, and with their characteristic piety and humanity, had tendered their services to the War Department to be employed in the hospitals.

The Commandant General of the Department of Vera Cruz, under date of December 31, addressed the inhabitants, indicating to them the probability that Santa Anna might attempt to establish himself in Vera Cruz, with the view of securing the means of escape in case of emergency. He calls upon the citizens to take up arms and prevent his entering the city. A small force, he says, will suffice for this purpose; but he learns verbally that the stores of the city were closed by 4 P. M., that martial law had been proclaimed, and the inhabitants mustered with arms in their hands daily to be drilled. This looks as though they thought it would be no easy matter to stay his approach.

Gen. Ampudia, of barbarous notoriety, declared against Santa Anna, in an address to the inhabitants of Tabasco, on the 16th December. One might think him, from its tenor, a true friend of human freedom.

The mail due from Vera Cruz the morning of the 1st instant brought nothing from the capital. Letters from Puebla, dated the 29th ultimo, were received, which state that there was a small force of cavalry on the route, under command of Senor Torrejon, to intercept communications with the capital.

FROM BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

The *Montevideo Sentinel*, as quoted by the Buenos Ayrean papers, contains the following intelligence:

"Col. Pacheco y Obes had gone on board one of the vessels of the French squadron. Other chiefs of the same party had taken refuge on board various vessels belonging to the Brazilian squadron. Vasquez has asked for his passport, which had not been granted, though he had chartered an American vessel for his own purposes. The same paper says that General Paz had arrived at Rio Grande, (most probably do Sol Brazil), but of his intended movements says nothing. It seems that the departure of Col. Pacheco was caused by his entertaining opinions contrary to those of his colleagues. Vasquez, as Minister of the Interior and Foreign Relations, has been denied his resignation by the President. General Rodenas, the first Governor of the Republic of Montevideo, died on the 18th November. The difficulties with the Americans have been honorably and satisfactorily terminated."

FROM PERU.

The *Journal of Commerce* has a letter from Lima of September 20th, which gives an intelligible account of what has been called "the seizure of the Peruvian fleet and bombardment of Africa" by a British squadron. It is now seven months (says the letter) since the line of packets commenced running monthly to Panama.

Gen. Vivanco was defeated on the 22d July, by Gen. Castilla, near Arequipa, and his Government overthrown. The constitutional Government was established here on the 10th of August, but the Supreme Junta of the South, of which Castilla is President, notwithstanding their professed constitutional principles, and say they took up arms for the establishment of this very Government, do not appear disposed to deliver up their power, but will in all probability endeavor to retain it by force of arms. If so, another civil war will be the consequence. Castilla would have been before Lima ere this but for the embargo of his vessels by the English, whose Consul at Tacna had his house broken open and searched by the Governor of that place, for which satisfaction had been demanded, and until obtained, Admiral Thomas will not give up the vessels. Pending this question, the Admiral sent the war steamer *Comorant* to Africa, where she attempted to water, but was prevented by the Governor. After some correspondence, she fired upon the town, and, having procured water, returned to Italy."

A WHIG ADMINISTRATION.

FINANCES OF GEORGIA.—It is with unfeigned pleasure that we are enabled to lay before our readers the following digest of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the condition of the State debt and the treasury of Georgia. We may say the Whig administration, under which such a healthy state of affairs has been brought about, point to this report with feelings of unmingled gratification, and at the contrast which it presents to the condition that the State finances were in under the previous administration. It appears, that not only has the total amount of interest on all her indebtedness, with arrears, been paid, but the committee concur in the suggestion made by his Excellency, and recommend its adoption, of paying at once the interest due for the next year on her bonds. The treasury has the money, its circulation would help the country, and, above all, it would show to the world, what every Georgian feels, that the State is able to pay her debts, and is willing and ready to do so.

The payments on account of the public debt for the past year have been as follows:

To Reid, Irving & Co., principal	\$50,000 00
Interest	25,326 77
March instalment of interest to Bank of Augusta	7,586 80
Interest on Federal bonds for 1844	43,501 00
Arrears of interest for 1843	16,401 50
Making	\$142,816 07

After carefully correcting the report of the previous year, the committee state the—
Actual public debt, 1st January, 1844 \$1,640,138 73
Bonds paid for work and money obtained on hypothecation 43,072 00

Making \$1,683,210 73
Deduct payment to Reid, Irving & Co. 50,000 00
Leaves \$1,633,210 73

debt actually existing; and to this is to be added the bonds in hands of engineer, unpaid, to \$91,928.
It will be seen that \$50,000 of the principal of the debt due Reid, Irving & Co. has been paid; and the committee are of opinion that \$50,000 additional may be cancelled in 1845. We find, also, that during the past year "all the liabilities of the State have been promptly met with specie or its equivalent." The State treasury is also in a most healthy condition, having in it a cash balance of \$198,989 81 clear of all demands. The committee pay a deserved commendation for the zealous and efficient manner in which Gov. CRAWFORD has conducted that part of the State's finances which relates to her public debt.—*U. S. Gazette*.

FROM CHINA.

Advices from Canton to the 1st of October have been received at New York by the ship *Paul Jones*, in which vessel came as passengers Mr. FLETCHER WEBSTER and Mr. J. H. O'DONNELL, attachés of the American Embassy to China.

News was received at Canton on the 25th September that the Treaty lately concluded between China and the United States had been approved and ratified by the Emperor.

Mr. T. S. WALDRON, the U. S. Consul and Navy Agent at Hong Kong, died on the 8th September.

The French Embassy, it is said, had every prospect of making a good Treaty with China, and a day had been fixed for the opening of the negotiations.

The frigate *Brandywine*, Com. PARKER, was at Canton, and the sloop of war *St. Louis*, Capt. McKEEVER, on the coast—the officers and crews of both vessels in the enjoyment of excellent health.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship *Oxford*, arrived at New York, we have accounts from Liverpool to the 18th December, five days later than before received.

There is no news of interest. The markets remained without material alteration, and cotton was firm at the prices last reported.

The English papers complain of the extreme coldness of the season, which exceeds any thing known there for many years.

The Bishop of Exeter has written a letter to his clergy directing the wearing of the surplice and other formalities, interpreted as being an enforcing of Puseyite peculiarities.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a decree for a loan of twelve millions of silver roubles, for the construction of the railway between Moscow and St. Petersburg.

The mammoth steamer *Great Britain* has been released from confinement and made a trial trip, which proved her to be a fast sailer.

The marriage of QUEEN ISABELLA II. with the Count of TRAPANI, is said to be finally determined on.

Letters received from Trebisond, of the 16th of November, announce that Dr. WOLFF had arrived in safety at Teheran, on his way to England.

STATUE TO HENRY CLAY.

The Ladies of Virginia are going on with great zeal to collect means to erect a handsome statue to HENRY CLAY in the city of Richmond. They have organized by appointing the President, Vice President, and Collectors throughout the State, and we understand that there is no doubt they will soon send on an artist to Rome to execute the design.

MORE SOUND SENSE.

Thus says the New York Evening Post of Friday last, replying to its Democratic associate the Morning News: "We look on the annexation of Texas as eminently a practical question, and that 'no statesman of sense would think of effecting it without a fair, well-tempered, peaceable overture to Mexico.' No such overture has yet been made; and the man, whether editor, secretary, or member, who votes or writes for annexation without such a preliminary step, voluntarily incurs the hazard of war."

THE TEXAS QUESTION NO PARTY QUESTION.

Governor WRIGHT's recent message affords equal reason for saying that the Texas question is not a party question. In that admirable state paper he speaks "of the important questions involved" in the late election of President of the United States; the question of the proper action of the Federal Government in regard to the currency; the question of distributing the proceeds of the public lands; and the question on what principle the revenues of the Government derived from the customs are to be assessed. He makes no mention of the Texas question in this list of issues.

But afterwards, alluding to that project, and the apprehensions which some entertain of "difficulty with other nations, and an interruption of the peace of the country," he expresses his confidence that the new Administration of the Federal Government will pursue "a calm and statesmanlike course, on broad national principles, governed by the rule to ask nothing which is not clearly right, and submit to nothing which is wrong."

The whole passage is amply significant of Mr. Wright's views of the subject, and in truth amounts to a repetition of what he said in his Watertown speech, that the question of annexing Texas is in no manner a party question.

[New York Evening Post.]

THE DORR CAUSE IN VIRGINIA.

The cause of THOMAS W. DORR, the much-exalted and glorified "Democratic Martyr to Algerine tyranny," has but few adherents in the Old Dominion, if the action of her Senate on Friday last may be viewed as affording an index to the public sentiment in that State concerning the merit of his abortive attempt to overturn the Government of his native State. On the day mentioned a spirited little debate sprung up in the Senate, on the occasion of the presentation of certain resolutions on this subject from the State of New Hampshire, in the progress of which the intermeddling of the latter State with the criminal proceedings of Rhode Island was denounced as highly unbecoming, and even impertinent—as much so, it was contended, as would be the interference of other States with the convicts in the Virginia penitentiary; a course of conduct which would in fact be invited from them, if Virginia gave her sanction in any form to the proceedings of New Hampshire. The result was, that the communication from New Hampshire was ordered to lie on the table with but one dissenting vote.

The slanderers—the wilful lying slanderers—of HENRY CLAY are manifesting a disposition to do him justice, now the election is over, and their falsehoods are no longer necessary for party purposes. The Northampton (Mass.) Gazette publishes a voluntary certificate from one of the repentant slanderers, which is endorsed as satisfactory by some of his neighbors. Mr. D. M. Kimball has, it seems, been busy in abusing Mr. CLAY, and is now desirous of acknowledging the injustice of his conduct. The following is his card of reclamation:

I desire publicly to express my deep regret, in view of the great injustice done to the Hon. HENRY CLAY, by the assertion made by myself, in a time of great political excitement of having seen him bet at a horse-race on Sunday, and employ this method of counteracting, as far as I am able, the injustice done to him and the Whig cause.

D. M. KIMBALL.

WASHINGTON, December 31, 1844.
We are unwilling to be uncharitable or unforgiving under any circumstances; but, however "satisfactory" this confession may be to others, it does not strike us as satisfactory at all. This man, by his own showing, uttered an atrocious falsehood, knowing it to be such, for he uttered it as of his own knowledge; and now, forsooth, when the falsehood is of no further use to the party for whose benefit it was forged on his own anvil, he is willing to acknowledge that there was not a word of truth in it, and is desirous of ascribing the foul calumny to "political excitement!"—*N. Y. Courier & Eng.*

LIBERALITY.—Hon. Martin Brimmer, late Mayor of Boston, has announced to the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association that a gentleman, whose name he is not permitted to mention, has proposed to present to the Association the sum of \$20,000, provided a library can be raised, to erect a suitable building for their purposes; on condition that suitable rooms shall be furnished for an apprentices' school, to be kept at least five months in the year.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 23, 1845.
We are still without any intelligence of the Cambria. The stock market remains without any important fluctuation either way, although to-day the tendency is rather towards a decline. United States securities rose a quarter per cent; and there was a trifling fall in most of the other stocks upon the list, with the exception of Canton Company and Erie Railroad. There is but little doing in cotton. The rates of domestic exchange continue moderate.

The Oxford arrived on Monday, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 17th December. The intelligence in regard to the firmness of the cotton market was productive of considerable activity in stock operations at the brokers' board to-day. There was a marked advance in nearly all varieties with the exception of Pennsylvania fives, in which there was a decline of one per cent, and upwards. The demand for specie for export continues unabated, and there has been a slight increase in the rates of domestic exchange, which is partly attributable to the fact that a large amount of protested paper has come back here from the Southern States.

The demand for bituminous coal is annually increasing to a great extent in this city, and the quality of that brought here from the mines of Maryland is regarded as quite equal to the Liverpool. The unwholesome gas exhaled in the burning of anthracite coal has induced many families to abandon its use, and people begin to consider it not only an unwholesome but an unfashionable article of fuel. In cases of sickness, physicians very generally put their ban upon it. The consequence is, that soft coal is getting more and more into use, although it cannot be procured of a good quality in this city at present for less than twelve dollars a chaldron. It is to be hoped that the facilities of transportation from the Cumberland mines will soon be increased to that extent, that we shall not be obliged to look to Liverpool for our principal supply.